DEITISH AND AMERICAN EDUCATION. The Study of Law at Oxford, Cambridge, and

It is more than a century and a quarter since a young Englishman of thirty, who had failed to earn a living at the bar, opened a cearse of lectures at Oxford upon the English Constitution and laws. The remarkable vogue attained by William Blackstone's commentaries el to the foundation, five years later, of the Vinerian professorship of the common law, and thus the study of the national jurisprudence ablained a footing in the stronghold of the errilinus and the canonists. It was long, howmes the measure of attention which it deserved and to this day the only legal degrees conferred by the university are those of Bachelor and Postor in Civil Law. An important advance was made, however, in 1853, when candidates for the diploma of Bachelor of Arts were allowed to graduate in a new and coordinate school of law and modern history, while much more adequate scope was given to the gudy introduced by Blackstone when this school of honors was divided in 1872, a separate department being assigned to jurisprudence. The course of events at Cambridge has been to some extent analogous. From 1815 up to 1858 there were examinations in civil law wherein students were classed according to their profelency. These were replaced in the lastnamed year by an LL B. examination, open to graduates, and this again gave way in 1875 to a regular law tripos coordinate with the massical and mathematical schools of honors, and offering an alternative course of work to applicants for a B. A. degree. There is this difference, however, that at Cambridge all studeals who pass the examination for the law

so as to deserve honors are entitled to admission, either to the degree of Bachelor of Arts or to that of Bachelor of Laws, or to both these degrees, at their option. So much for the history of the movement which has, at last, established the study of their country's jurisprudence at the English universities. We may now look at the scope and quality of attainment prescribed for graduation with distinction within this field of effort, and in this case, as in others, we may be aided by a comparison of the work required at Harvard for a degree of Rachelor of Laws.

As is well known, the Harvard Law School is open, not merely to all graduates from the geademical department of that institution, and to any person fortified with a R A diploma from any of our multitudinous colleges, but also to any non-graduate who can pass a rudimentary examination altogether inferior in range to that imposed upon applicants for admission to the freshman class. Candidates belonging to the last-named category are not even required to know a little Latin, an equally elemental acquaintance with French being accepted as a substitute. It is obvious, therefore, although the fact is by no means widely understood, that the mere possession of an LL. B. degree from Harvard is no prima facie evidence of a liberal education. In this respect our American college differs signally from the English universities, which do not suffer their certificates to be displayed by persons totally wanting in the acquirements associated in the public mind with such institutions. With such a standard of admission no very

brilliant acquirements in jurisprudence can be expected from those law students at Harvard who pursue what is known as the ordinary sourse, and who are too righly recompensed with a mere degree. There is, however, an ness of the work required would be creditable to any university, and it is this alone to which we would direct attention. The degree of Bachelor of Laws cum lauds is conferred only on those students who have been in the school at least two full years, and have passed satisfactory examinations in the entire honor course, which nominally covers three years. So far as regards the common and statute law. it will be found that the range of study outlined tor the honor course at Harvard is much more comprehensive than in the analogous department of either English university. Not quite as much may be said of the researches expected in equity jurisprudence, for no specific equaintance at first hand seems to be enjoined at Harvard with those principles and procedents of the Roman law to which, mediately or directly, the English Court of Chancery has been so much indebted. During the first rear at Harvard, the field of work mapped out for honor men includes the study of real property, of contracts and torts, of crimital law and criminal procedure, and of civil lence, of jurisdiction and procedure in equity, and of trusts, mortgages, and other equitable ities. The work of the third year covers such opics as sales of personal property, bills of exthange and promissory notes, and the law of mency and carriers. We should add that Prof. Bradley lectures during the last twelvements on constitutional law and the conflict of laws. and Prof. Gray on wills and administration, as well as on the subjects of property and jurisprudence in general. An acquaintance, however, with the last-named topics is not required. Such is the scope of the work performed, and we may add that adequate precautions seem to have been taken to insure a good measure of minuteness and accuracy of knowledge. In order to obtain the honor degree, a candidate must pass the examinations in the studies of the second and third years without any conlitions whatever, and must obtain a general iverage of not less than 75 per cent. of the maxmum mark in each of those years. Those who my for the honor degree and fall will, however, seceive the ordinary diploma, provided their performances come up to the very moderate standard required for the inferior certificate.

At Oxford, as we have said, it is optional with iny candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts to offer himself in the school of law for the final public examination. This course is frequently aken by prospective barristers, who, after passng Moderations, have their name entered at he Inner Temple, where they eat the reguladon number of dinners during the two subse juent years employed in reading for the Oxford degree. The certificate of the Oxford Moderators is accepted as a substitute for the examinaon admission to the Inns of Court, while se subjects studied in the honor school of law at the university answer, in a great measure, further purpose of the bar call examination. Under this system a candidate for entrance into the legal profession need devote only a single year to reading in a barrister's chambers before being called to the bar. The examination in the Oxford school of jurisprudence covers four lines of work, viz., general jurisprudence—the history of English law—certain spe-cified departments of Roman and of English law-and international law, or some particular branch of it; but this fourth requirement may be omitted by candidates who do not aim at a place in the first or second class. Under the first topic, candidates are examined in the principles of jurisprudence, in the theory of legislation, and in the early evolution of legal Institutions—with special reference to Austin's Lectures, Bentham's "Principles of Morais and Legislation," and his "Theory of Legislation" as expounded by Dumont, and the works of Sir H. S. Mains. In connection with these subeets they are also directed to consult Hobbes's Levinthan," books I, and IL, and Savigny's "System des Neutigen Römischen Rechts," Vol.

I. Under the general head of the history of English law, candidates are expected to master the leading principles of existing constitutional law, and, in particular, to show a knowledge of to lowing topics: The legislative power of Parliament, the modes in which it is exercised, and its extent as to territory and persons, the prerogatives of the Crown, the privileges of the Houses of Purliament, and the constitutional Position of the Privy Council, of the Ministers of the Crown, the Established Church, the courts of law, and the armed forces. Among the text books specified as bearing on the subjects just named are the constitutional portions of Blackstone's or Stephens's Communitaries," Stubbe's "Documents Illustrative of English History." and his " Constitu-

tional History" (except those chapters which relate especially to political affairs), together with Hallam. May, and Bagehot on the English Constitution. The student is further required to study textually the following statutes, with which he must exhibit, on examination, an exhaustive and exact acquaintance, viz.: The Constitutions of Clarendon, Magna Carta, Statute of Westminster II., Petition of Right, Ha-beas Corpus Act, Bill of Rights, and the Act of Settlement. Besides this broad, historical survey, the examiners demand some definite knowledge of two special branches of English law. Those at present enjoined are the principles of the law of contracts and the law of real property, the latter subject being studied in Stephens's "Commentaries," Williams's Treatise," and Digby's introduction to the

principal statutes referred to in the latter work being rigorously exacted. Passing to Roman law, we find that the "Institutes" of Gaius and the "Institutes" of Justinian must be textually got up, as the phrase is-that is, with peculiar diligence and accuracy, and candidate are likewise expected to be acquainted with the history of Roman legislation and the evolution of Roman judicial institutions. In international law the text books enjoined are Woolsey's "Introduction," and Heffter's "Europhisches Völkerrecht," and the student is recommended to consult also Wheaton's " Els or "The Law of Natious," by Sir Travers Twiss: while for the law relating to seas, ships, and navigable rivers, they are referred to Ortolan's "Diplomatie de la Mêr," Liv. 1I. Such is the scope of investigation a present prescribed in the honor school of jurisprudence; but the requirements are being steadily expanded. The examiners are empowered to impose additional subjects which they may deem suitable to be studied in connection with jurisprudence-especially in the case of candidates who have not obtained a class in any other school of honors-and the Board is also at liberty to prescribe books, or portions of books, in any language, Judging from the progress lately made at Oxford in this

direction, we may reasonably infer that a first

class in her honor school of law will represent.

history of the topic-an acquaintance with the

ten years hence, a really notable amount of juristic acquisitions. The scheme of work propounded for the law tripos at Cambridge is even more comprehensive than that drawn up for the slater university. As regards jurisprudence in general Austin is the principal author prescribed, but the student is bidden to supplement this text book with Markby's " Elements of Law," with Savigny's "System of the Modern Roman Law," with Mackelbey's "Lehr buch des Romischen Rechts," Thibaut's "System des Pan-dekten-Rechts," and Maine's "Ancient Law." In comparative jurisprudence, the authors to be consulted are Fœlix's "Droit International Privé." Story's "Conflict of Laws," and Westlake's "Private International Law." Of special subjects under the head of English law, we learn that applicants for honors in this tripos must exhibit a satisfactory acquaintance with the law of real and personal property, and a relatively minute knowledge of such sub-topies as tenure and ownership, contracts and torts. Another distinct line of examination is concerned with English criminal law, and still another with the history of the relations of the Crown to the military and naval forces of England. Among the prescribed authorities bearing on these subjects, we notice, besides those used at Oxford, Güterbock's "Bracton and his Relation to the Roman Law," Nasse's "Agricultural Community of the Middle Ages

and Maine's "Village Communities," Leake and Pollock on "Contract," and Fitz James Stephens's " Preface to the Indian Evidence Code. In Roman law the candidate is required not only to master the "Institutes" of Gaius and of Justinian, as at Oxford, but also a portion of the 'Digest:" and he will be obliged to translate at sight and expound a number of passages from those works in his examination papers, besides answering a series of questions relating to the Roman law. In international law, the range of study is substantially the same as at the sister university, although we observe that a number of additional authors, such as Manning, Hal leck, and Calvo (Droit International The orique et Pratique), figure in the list of text books. Nor should we overlook what seems to us an important feature of the Cambridge tripos, viz., that the candidates for honors must not content themselves with displaying a mass of rote knowledge, but under the eyes of the examiners must solve numerous problems and write a number of essars on themes suggested by the knowledge gained a second hand. The names of those students procedure at common law. In his second year | who acquit themselves so as to deserve honors the student will take up the subjects of evi- are arranged in three classes according to merit, while those who fail to get a class, and yet do well enough to deserve the ordinary B. A. degree, are excused from the general examination for the same. We may add that any candidate who gains honors at the law tripes, and who had previously taken his B. A. degree in some other branch of study, is entitled to proceed at once to a degree peculiar to Cambridge, and known as Master of Laws, without

### Nirvana.

M. W. H.

further examination.

There lived in olden days a pious monk, Such as could not endure the stir and rush. And bustle of our ratting modern life, Who shat himself within a narrow cell, Devoting all his life to holy thought, Communing, as he verily believed With saints and ancels all the day and night His deeds were nothing, neither had nor good His thoughts were purs as human thoughts can be And thus he hoped to join himself to God, Gaining the blessed boon of endless peace

Close shut within his parrow cell of stone. Subduing all his passions and desires, There came to him a wish for something more. For utter abnegation of himself.

"Why should I use," he asked, "these senses five, These organs that connect me with the earth, Invented by the devil to destroy The striving souls that long for perfect bliss? Why should I see, whom human sight prevents
My blessed visious of the better world?" And so he ceased to see, and he was blind

"Why should I hear?" was next his inward thought. When earthly hearing but obstructs the sense That sweetly carries to the waiting soul The glorious music of the heavenly choir?"
And so he ceased to hear, and he was deaf.

"Why should I speak?" he mused. " All speech is val-Except for prayer, and when the heart would pray It loses much by trusting to the tongue."

And so he seased to speak, and he was dumb "Why should I smell?" he asked. "That subtle sens Teaches us nothing that we need to know, But often proves a snare, whereby the soul Is slyly cheated of its hopes of heaven." And so he lost the pleasant sense of small.

"Why should I taste?" at last he asked himself. God only knows what needy mortals lose Through daily tempines of their food and drink. The devil lurks in every dish and cup. The body's cain is always the soul's loss; True holine se must raise itself above The low domain of pleasures of the souse "
And so the good man lost his sense of taste, And just his appetite, and starved, and died

Mr. Ogden Goelet's New Home. Since the death of the late Robert Goelet the tamily circle who resided for so many years at the old homestead on the northwest corner of Broadway and Seventeenth street has become broken up and separated. One of the sons, Robert Goelet, Jr., has moved to Madition swence, and his brother, Mr. Ogden Goelet is at present occupying Mr. James Gorden Beinett's house, at Fifth stenue and Thirty eighth street. Mr Ogden Gorlet is seen to have his own home. He has not paychased from Mr. December 1997. seem to have his own frome. He has not purchased from Mr. George Kernp the large left on the southwest corner of Fight avenue and Farty-night street, the large left \$185,520. The lot has a francinge of first lect on Fifth ave-noue, with slighth of 122 (set. This locales a street, Mr. 12255 (set on the south set of Forty math afrect, Mr. 12255 (set on the south set of Forty math afrect, Mr. 12255 (set of the south set of Forty math afrect, Mr. 1225 (set of the south set) for instruction of a five residence. The widow of Robert Coslet Still resides in Broadway.

EDWARD WILLETT

Would Hayes Sign Their Beath Warrant? Washington, Jan. 16 .- Last Wednesday evening a week ago, a voting merchant was brutally muo-dered on a street in the northern part of the city. No interest was taken in the crime by the citizens except ver bal manifestations of the teriting of horror which is naturally felt at such an eccurrence. The neither took charge of the case, and terminal the confession of a negre at resident in inspection. The suffity better appreciation of the manufacture are convicted, as how seems probable, it is doubten in they will be home, as both Mr. and Mrs. Majes are said to be opposed to capital punishment. THE STONE AGE IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

Had not scientific research demonstrated that the first age of human development was characterized by the adaptation of stone to the uses of hife, and particularly to those of war, the study of the Chinese lianguage and etymology would alone yield sufficient evidence of the fact. Many words of these tongues, meaning to cut, chop, prick, bore, shove, break, strike and kill are written in characters having a common root, the signification of which is stone. The Chinese words for jewel, ring, necklace and sceptre, as well as the names of various musical instruments, are similarly traceable to a verbal root which is itself the name of a hard stone termed, by mineralogists, nefrite. The following details are the result of some studies which the writer made several years ago at Paris, when he had the opportunity to examine the choice collection of prehistorical objects in the possession of Baron Alphonse Bothschild. Free use has also been made of an essay by the archeologist Carlo Pinni, published

last year in the Rassegna Settimanales The stone objects, witnesses of the first attempts of human industry, which are most commonly found in China are arrow-heads. In both the western and the eastern part of the Celestial Empire these are found buried at variable depths in the upper strata of the soil. In China and Japan as in Europe and America. when a genuine article cannot be found, a sham one is manufactured to meet the demands of collectors. Like the people of other countries. the Chinese, anxious to explain the origin of things, hold the opinion that these stone objects were formed by thunderbolts, and are endowed with extraordinary virtues. All of this goes far to prove that all primitive peoples, to whatever race they may have belonged, felt the same desire to kill each other, resorted to the same means of doing so, and were governed by the same superstitions.

According to local history and tradition, the

invention of arrow-heads in China does not date from a very remote age. The implements of hunting and fishing known at the time of Fu-i, that is, about three thousand years before the Christian era, were simply nets. Fu-l and his successor, Sem-nung, had in a small degree softened the barbaric instincts of their subjects. According to some writers, the inventor of these arrow-heads was 1-men, a minister of the Emperor Houng-ti (2690, B. C.): according to others. Prince Scino-hao, about a century later. Some of the oldest books in the Chinese language refer to the manufacture of arrow-heads first from wood, then from stone, bone, and metal. It seems that two kinds of stone were used; first one called Nu, and then a harder sort called Yu, which is nothing else than the nefrite. The invention of arrow-heads manufactured from cost metal is attributed to Cheu-yin, the first rebel mentioned in Chinese history. He is spoken of as the author of the political troubles which upset the Government of Hoang-ti. He is also mentioned as the inventor of other weapons, such as spears, halberds, and lances. A curious fact is that under the Government of Yu, the founder of the first dynasty that ruled China, the stone, Nu is mentioned as one of the articles paid in tribute by his subjects, it being considered of great value for the manufacture of arrow-heads.

As regards Japan, traditions identify the origin of its people with that of their gods. The birth of industry and the seeds of culture, which in China are discovered in the field of history, are in Japan to be sought for in mythology. The weapons and other stone objects which have been unearthed in Japan, are there considered as pertaining to the age of the gods. Legend relates that Amatuasu, the goddess of light, angered because her younger brother, Sosanowo, had scaled the walls of heaven in an attempt to usurpher kingdom. hid herself in a grotte. The world was then involved in darkness, and all the gods assemded in council to confer as to the means of pacifying Amatuasu and persuading her to leave her hiding place, so that men might again be blessed with light. Several plans were proposed, one of which was to make an exact image of the goddess. The commission was given to Iscikoritome, a name meaning "deity presiding over the crystallization of stones, This goddess, having extracted a quantity of copper from Mount Amanakaguyama, in the province of Yamato, formed a beautiful image of the sun. According to native writers this was the first time that metal was worked in Japan. Aithough nothing more than a fable, his legend does not refer to a very remote period, for, according to Japanese chronology, Amatuasu was contemporary with the Emperor Sciun, who reigned over China from 2215 to 2205, B. C.; that is about four centuries after copper and brass were first used in China for raking sacrud vases

The various kinds of cut stones of which ecords have been preserved, such as are to-day ound in excavations or in the collections of crebasologists and among the treasures of the emples, may be classed in three distinct diviilous: First, arrow-heads, needles and knives; second, so-called thunderbolt stones; third tones carved in various shapes and for various purposes, termed by the natives stones of the Kami epoch or the age of the gods. In Japan, also, the stone most commonly used for arrow-heads is called "Nu." As intens the sixteenth century of our era these primitive weapons were in use in some of the provinces. In a famous treatise on natural history, compiled about that time by Li-sce-ceu, under the title of

about that time by Li-sce-ceu, under the title of "Pen-zro-tran-mu." is the following:

"The stone 'Nu' comes from the realm of Nu-sen, the Manchurin of to-day. The inhardnans of that land make arrows from a wood sales! 'Hu.' and arrow-heads from the stone 'Nu' which is either bluish or greenish in color. The heads of the arrows were poisoned and ostained a speedy should. In the southern part of the terr tory of Teor-Ceu, the modern province of Kunanyal, knives and daggers were made of this shone, and the women manufactured it into large range. The inhaltants of the island of Liu-sin were wont to find in newly cultivated ground stones of this description, and objects they wise they made knives often over a foot in length."

As for stone needles, one of the oldest geographical documents in existence asserts that the stone Plan out of which they were made is ound in great abundance in the mountains of Cores. The pien is a mineral similar to the Yu. The needles made of it served in the practice of doctors to open boils and tumors; and even to this day fragments of procelain are in Japan preferred for this purpose to steel needies-evidently a superstition engendered by tradition and connected with the ancient use of tone needles. In the chronicles of the first dynasty of the Hans, written in the first century of the Christian era, reference is made to the use and posuliar virtues of such needles, which are there called Pien. A variety of the stone Nu is mentioned in a comparatively recent geoeraphical work in the Chinese language which is called sin-hoa-ce, or stone-flower-ofwater? It is represented as being as hard and as enpable of sharpening as iron and as suitable for arrow-heads and knives. The book further relates that the Manchurians before picking up the stone are wont to invoke the gods.

Although in China the method of working iron for domestic and religious purposes was known 3,000 years before Christ, the use stone as arrow-heads seemingly continued for to bong time. This is proved by many books taking from the first and fifth confuries of the Christian ora. It is, therefore, probable that more southneed to be used even after the discovery of from and copper, which may, perhaps as accounted for by the fact that the natural se accounted for by the fact that the natural covery of iron and copper, which may, perhaps be accommed for by the fact that the natural forms of the stones were more easily converted into the desired shape. Then, again, it should be borne in mind that, besides the Sinnie race, or, as they style themselves, the True Black-Haired Prope, there were in Caina many races which did not mingle with the Chinese until many years later. These tribes for along time preserved their own usages and customs, and were as compared with their neighbors, in a state of semi-inclusives. The Chinese, properly so-called, might have been long in advance of the stone age, while those tribes remained in a princtive condition.

In the time of Confucius the true Chinese held stone weapons as rare things, and looked upon them as having even used by foreign dwellers and especially by the Tartars. It is related that one day while Confucius and the Prince of Ci were waiting in the gardens of the action of the dead at their feet. Upon examination a stone arrow-head was found in the field. The pullosopher recognized the bird as belonging to the north and the arrow-head as like one which had been given by a northern prince to the Emperor Wulwang, 1716 B. C.

in greater numbers than any other stone objects are by the Japanesse divided according to their form into Januer issoi and Paschi ited. The former are triangular and loarnes shaped, the latter ear triangular and loarnes shaped, the latter ear try triangular and loarnes shaped, the latter ear try from them to twenty-loar in width, and from three to sk in thrikaness. In the Imperent of the try try the same personal beautiful specimens of daggers, and halberds of rare quartat she needles and knives roughly cut and exactly similar to those found by Sir Charles Lyell in Perizord, the French province osiebrated for its trulles.

Beferring to the humberboil stone, the Penzoettra number of the Halbert of the Halbert Island Stones in the form of small sizes, to which the same Prici in or Pricese is given, according as they resemble axes or weares. Similar objects are commonly found three feet deep in the ground in places where the thunder has fallon. They have the form of wedges, and are perforated with two holes. The Japanese call these stones fedius sell, or Heliteist sell. They are similar to those of China, except that none have been found having the holes mentioned in the opinion of the start of the same price of the same stones folius sell, or Heliteist sell. They are similar to those of China, except that none have which full troub heaven when the gods and the demons come together in batto. The museums of Koto and Yeddo possess a great variety of thunderboit stones. Some are called Axes of the Star, others Axes of the Fox, which administ the messenger of many Japanese deities. There are hammers of the Thunderboit which are black, very hard, cylindrical in form, at least one foot in length and many pounds in weight. These hammers, according to some substance which is neither metal, nor so had the defendent of the same foot in length and many pounds in weight. These hammers, according to some substance which is neither metal, nor some hat the defendent of the same of the same of the center of the manual pounds in t

cure of certain diseases. They are, for example, believed to be efficientials in tifannile convuisions, against against in a civil spirits, and they are believed even to have the power of leasening the pains of maternity. Japanese warriors used to append stone arrow-heads to their swords, considering them talismans which would render the wearers invulnerable. The belief that such others belong to the age of the goals prompts the Japanese priests to gather them in the temples, where they are preserved as relies. Whoever wishes to study these remains of predictories ages will find precious materials in any Japanese place of worship, although the covetousness of certain antiquarians has gone so far as to actually pinnder sine, although the coverousness of certain anti-quarians has gone so far as to actually plunder the freasures. The evil has assumed such pro-portions that the Minister of the Interior in been obliged to interfore, and he now displays the greatest solicitude in gathering into the museum of Yeddo all the antiquities of this description within reach.

Maurice Mauris.

DYING OF HYDROPHOBIA. Bitten a Month Ago While Defending his Pet

Dog from a Rabid Hound. DELAWARE CITY, Del., Jan. 17.-Richard G. Alexander, a young married man of this place, died last night from hydrophobia. Early in December a hound appeared in the streets frothing at the mouth. He bit several very valuable dogs. Alexander was holding a pet dog when the hound approached. The man, never thinking of danger, tried to defend his pet, and was bitten on the cheek and mouth. His wound soon healed and he thought no more about it until Thursday, when he felt a great aversion to water. He could not drink his coffee, and his wife summoned a physician. Strong anodynes were given Alexander, but he could not swallow them. An unfavorable symptom was a continual desire to sneeze. It is well known that a sign of the malady is a secretion near the of the maindy is a secretion near the wound. In the afternoon the sight of inquor drove him into stassins, although by blinding his eyes, he was embled to take a portion of a dose of medicine. In his agony he begged to be killed, Yesterday morning the spasms became very violent, and he was tied to his bed, Woorae, the South American war arrow poison was injected under his skin, but although it worked well at first, it subsequently aggravated the discuss. Since then chiercoform has been relied upon. All Delaware City discussed the case, and so deanly interested was everytody that business ceply interested was everybody that business was suspended yesterday. Alexander was then suffering from spasms and begging those around him to put him out of misery. He leaves a wife and three young children.

From the Congressionalist. tie lightly climbs the puinit stair.
We're privileged to seen the man,
Externally he wears the air
Of one who gives uncommon cars
To shine the foremest in the van.

Arrayed in faultlessness he seems; Superbry chat thinks be said. Betiting one whose rigged thomes Arouse to some from instituents— Arouse, indeed, the very dead. So Peter must have stood arrayed, So Paul in disetrante genr. So Fail in district gent, So shoot they all in trees parade For eyes to sent in outlines; See Bounerges thus appear.

The organ swells; from whi-pers small

A man of God is at the keys; There we one to think it otherwise; Twere wrong to think at offerwise; Sermble builds man hears and sees When belief lower on his know-He caught his rapture from toe skies.

A voice: It is the sound of song, And quavers valuate in the air; And it clastice quiver, move the throng, Must not such transition sounds belong To workle then this by let more tair!

Did seraph sine that anthem sweet?
The accartheory densities you say?
Then heavenly paths command her heet,
No dross with such a reliable.
She walks, she must, the Barrow way.

Uprises now the man of men.
And in-tant was ide me-meric away.
Interests ki-see is every ken.
And rearly made a lond smen.
To greet whatever he may say. He prays: if rhotorio be prayer
He proves empyreal heighta
te seminic contribut there.
Confreshing a freat that here!
If so, God bless him in his flightat

The prescher speaks. In rhythmic flow, Devoid of wordy oriflamme. In case we weet, me fact nor slow, Nor cold nor healted to a glow, Nor platitude nor epigram. -Do men on fire for God so preach!
Is Lazarus whilepering from the temb
Is parting preaching! Then impeach
The Sinal pariet, Switt to reach
The dead awaiting final doors.

Has Love no lightnings? Cuspian cloud Ne or held such weight electric freight! Our God is Level. The heavest he bowed Transcarth might receive be endowed. To mentralize its deadly hate. But hate must die: rebeilion dire Must vield to Love in Christ revealed; Eine Love lets hove consiming fire. The inditining of the riad in; Now only for a space concessed.

Lived custing marks the busi pause, hoppressed and more busi applause— Live talling of a summer shower. Again the organ, once scain The solutet returns to view,
Here sounds as from a house den,
Ur sidily difficter as when,
Some syren charms a fated crew. Forth come the throng as from a treat,
A savory banquet, rare and rich;
From course so sections went;
Fertage from americal essate
Was't worship or performance, which?
William M. Massara.

The arrmon to its finis draws.
In chinax of rischool power.

TORN BY A PANTHER'S CLAWS. A Pennsylvania Hunter's Battle in Front of

LAFAYETTE CORNERS, Pa., Jan. 16 .- Henry Lusear is an old hunter who has been familiar with the forests in this neighborhood for many years. He came into the village, on Monday last, with torn clothes, the leather of his high poots cut into strips, his face seamed with ugly gashes, and his general appearance indicating that he had been having a conflict with a threshing machine or a grizzly bear. He was reticent, at first, in regard to his unseemly appearance; but, after being warmed a little, he said that about ten days ago he had started out on one of his expeditions, with the intention of being away perhaps a week or two. He built a smail shanty of hemlock boughs where he scent his nights, sleeping before his camp fire. The warm weather had not meited all the snow in the depths of the forest where he was, and one morning he noticed the footprints of a large animal, suppressing at first that they were those of a bear. But, after closer examination, Lascar knew that a very large painter had pussed. Animals of this species have rarely been seen in this neignborhood of late, many old woodsmen believing that they are extinct not only hereabouts, but throughout the State.

Lisear hesitated at first to follow up the trail, but his hunter instincts got the better of his caution, and he started. Over the pathless wilderness he wandered for several hours, pressing at length a blace where the animal had caught a pheasant and left its blood and feathers seatered on the snow. The trail was fresh, and the hunter increased his caution, moving watchfully and slowly. In a few minutes he stopped in a narrow ravine having high rocky walls on either side, and trees growing so thickly overhead that the spot was in deep shade. The footprints that he had been following all left to a hole in the rocky wall. Standing at a distance, he threw a stone into the hole, getting in response a smarl and a hiss that was not overcomfortable to heer. After waiting a few minutes, the hunter climbed up and looking into the darkness of the hole, saw a pair of flery red eyes claring at him. Then he raised his gun and with a highy aim fired. The hext instant he was knocked over and before he could get to his feet again the animal was on him. It seized the gun with its teeth and breaking off the ninple rendered the piece useless. Then, first with one paw and then with the other, the nure beast knocked is over and before he could get to his feet again the animal was on nim. It seized the gun with its teeth and breaking off the ninple rendered the piece useless. Then, first with one paw and then with the other, the nure of the ningle serve being away perhaps a week or two. He built a small sharty of hemlock boughs where he asear bound up his wounds and after a

# journey of nearly a day, returned to his home.

A Handsome Legacy Left to an Ex-Convict of Auburn Prison.

STRACUSE, Jan. 16 .- A young man named Charles E. Parker, whose family reside in Utica and are in good circumstances, some few years ago had a legacy of about \$7,000 left him by a deceased relative in Engiand. The youngster was so elated at his good fortune as to allow his better indement to be run away with, and at once hunched into extravagance and dissipation. He was arrested for burglary and sentenced to Auburn prison for two years. At the expiration of his sentence, recently, he became a hoster at the Central Hotel barns in Auburn. While engaged in that humble employment he was suddenly awakened to a grand vision of wealth by the receipt of letters and documents from England, to the purport that his uncle had recently died, and, in the absence of other heirs, had left Parker a large fortune to be divided with his prother and a sister, amounting in all to some quarter of a million dollars. The estate, as declared in a memoranda sent by the party who drew the will, includes a hotel, some fourteen miles from London, in Warwickshire, with some \$20,000 in money, \$25,000 in stocks and other ascurities, a block of lour stories, a farm of \$610 acres, and other property. Parker proposes to go to England as soon as possible and caim the property. He has retained Fred Deering, Esq., of Auburn as his attorney. ago had a legacy of about \$7,000 left him by a

#### AN IRISH COURTSHIP.

A Girl who was "Too Hard in the Jaw" for her Lover,

In the case recently heard in the Dublin law courts, Miss Annie O'Deyer, aged 28 years, sued Mr. Patrick Maguire, licensed vintuer, for damages, laid at £2,000, for alleged breach of promise to marry. Mr. McLaughin, Q. C., in stating the case for the plaintiff, said the acquaintance began in the month of June, 1878, and after some time the defendant began to pay marked attention to Miss O'Dwyer. He proposed to her to walk out with her, but she replied that she must delay doing so until she became sware of his intentions. To this Mr. Maguire observed, "Do you know that it is my intention to make you my wife?" This was said in the presence of some of the plaintiff's sisters, and immediately afterward the defendant proceeded to furnish a house for the marriage, and gave the plaintiff the key in order that she might grantly lief histe in its arrangement. He also purchased a planforte for her use, introduced her to his sister-in-law as his intended wife, selected a best man," for the westling ceremony, and had her everywhere regarded by his friends as Mrs. Maguire. Matters went on smoothly for some time and the marriage was fixed for the month of August, but quite suddenly Mr. Maguire upbraided the poaintiff with believing stories of want of sincerity on his part, and the emaragement abruptly came to an end. Miss Annie O'Dwyer, the plaintiff, deposed to the creumstances as destable by the counsel, and From the London Telegraph. Magnire upbraided the paintiff with believing stories of want of sincerity on his part, and the engragement abruptly came to an end. Miss Annie O'Dwyer, the plaintiff, deposed to the circumstances as detailed by the counsel, and proved the making of the aromise.

In reply to Mr. Heron, Q. C., witness said she was constantly in the habit of passing her eventures in company with ner flye enters he defendants house, and dancing with him. Did you over ask him to dance the Highland Fring?—I never did, but my sisters might have done so, because he said he had been laughtly a professor to dance it. [A hand, ] Did he ever kiss you?—Yes. When?—When he asked me to become his wife. Did he kiss you afterward?—I cannot swear. That is you will not swear he did not do so?—I would be rather inclined to swear he did. Did one of your sisters ever pash you toward him in order that he might kiss you?—No. I believe you got his photograph?—Yes: he first bronght a photograph?—Yes: he first bronght a photograph?—Yes: he first bronght a photograph (a language). Miss Margaret O'Dwyer, sister of the plaintiff, gave evitence that she frequently accompanied the plaintiff during her wasks with the defendant.

Miss Kate O'Dwyer stated that Mr. Maguire

Miss Kate O'Dwyer stated that Mr. Maguire

the plaintiff during her wasks with the defendant.

Miss Kate O'Dwyer stated that Mr. Maguire often sinyed on a ladder or on the top of a wall from 30 cleek in the morning to 8 o'cleek at night conting to Miss O'Dwyer. He had one lost on the wall and one foot on the ladder.

Patricial Maguire, the defendant stated that he never invited the Misses O'Dwyer into his house. The gate between his promises and the O'Dywers was closed by a latch and a spring lock. One he found a cark placed so that the spring lock could not act, but that recople could come from Moss O'Dwyer's into his house. He never asked Miss O'Dwyer's into his house. He never asked Miss O'Dwyer's into his house, the never hissed her. He recollected one of her sisters, while they were in his kitchen, pushing the plaintiff over toward him. He did not kiss her on that occasion. He never introduced her to any one as his intended wife. Did not ever put a ladder against the wall as described by Miss Kate O'Dwyer. The wall was too narrow for a person to stand on it. Bought a plano, but did not make it a present to Miss O'Dwyer. Her sisters played out at a soften as she did. Never said he would get a key for the plano and give it to her. Did give his blots to the plaintiff, but never asked her to marry.

Closs-examined by Mr. McLaughlin: Never had any particular liking for the girl. He never kiesed a young girl in his life.

Mr. Whithing Griffin said: I frequently walked out with Mr. Maguire and the ladies. Mr. Milaundfin-Did von ever think that Mr. Maguire lampered with the affections of Miss O'Dwyer come to walk out with you? She and her sisters several times ran after us. On one occasion they followed us in Howth road, where we had gons to avoit them. Was not your conduct very much like giving them encouragement?—I think not. But you said they ran after you? On, they never ran after me: I am a married man. [A laugh.] Mr. Maguire said he did not want them, and he asked me, as an od married man laughter)—to elithem so. I fill tell Miss Benjamin. Who is she

mrd.
Mr. Justice Barry-Well, let us hear it.
Witness (with some soleunity)-Well, my Nit. audice Barry - Well, let us hear it.
Witness (with some solemnity)-Well, my lord, he said she was a little too hard in the law for him. (Loud laughter).

The defendant was recalled at the request of the jury, and in reply to a question, said: On some occasions when the planniff was at my flouse there was dancing, and I used to dance with her and her sisters as well. Once I danced the Highland Fine, and they said I could not dance it correctly—laughter)—and one of they the Highland Pling, and they said I could not dance it vorcestly—laughter)—and one of them said she would show it to me and she attempted to do so and ran atilt against me and bothed her face against mine. [Loud laughter.] This closed the evidence.

Mr. Justice Barry summed up, and the jury, after a long absonce, returned with a verdict for the defendant. the defendant.

THE ATTEMPT TO KILL ALFONSO. Narrow Escape of the Spanish King and the

From the London Streetard,
MADRID, Dec. 31.—The regieide decided to

Emeties of his Young Bride.

Free the Louiss Statefact.

Madrid, Dec. 31.—The regricide decided to commit his crime on Dec. 30, and he loaded his Lefaucheux double-barrelied pistol and started for the Plaza di Orsenie, as the square in front of the palace is styled. He waited about the gardens, which were full of nurses and children, and fixed upon the Principe gate as the most eligible spot for the commission of his crime. Before the gate are two large sonty loave, from which the soldiers pace to the roal twenty yards off, and between the boxes and the chilects is a space sufficient for a man to stand concealed when the soldier is presenting arms to a passing carriage under the portice. The would-be assassin hurried to the sentires as he saw the King aprovach, and, unnoticed, ensembled between the box and the wall. King Alfonso and Queen Christine had driven out before 3, it being one of the mildest aftermoons that we have seen in this severe winter. The glorious sunshine had brought out inrige crowds of foungers in the streets, and the Retiro was alive with fine equipages and teams. As usual, the throng of carriages had gone to the drive, where the King and Queen took several turns. His Majesty himself was driving a handsome phaeton, and his pair of young and flery horses were not very tractable. The Queen looked quite happy and lovely as she returned the many warks of sympathy that greeted her in the Retiro. Toward dusk King Alfonso drove back by the Puerta del 50 and down the Calls Mayor, to debach by the Armorr square, at the principal entrance of the palace. Just as he neared the armory his animals grew unears, and he pushed on to enter by the Puerta del 5 frus he principal entrance of the palace. Just as he neared the armory his animals grew unears, and he pushed on to enter the very dealer of the beach of the head of one of the royal extenting out the principal entrance of the palace, fired his first shot at the King wheeled them to enter under the portice slowly, on account of the bystanders.

Just as

were in attenuance, and the Queen soon tranquillized all, and confessed that her fearful
alarm had been for Don Alfonso, who was
nearest the regicide.

We soon reached a door guarded by two
mintary policemen, and giving access to a room
well fighted up. There sat on a sofa, his arms
pintoned, his feet in trons, staring round
vacantly and listlessly, Otero, the regicide.
When he stood up he looked much like what
most 'guilegos' of the water-carrier class
seem in Madrid. He was better dressed than
his feliows are as a rule, and his velveteen
trousers, dark fustian coat, his broad red and
yellow sash, his clean shirr front and neat
cravat in a sort of ring, looked much better than
might be expected in a criminal who avows
that his man inpulse to commit his crime
was destitution. Otero is below middle height,
thick build, broad shouldered, and of muscular
limbs. His head is not very large, and the
broad choek bones, large sensual mouth,
brown restless eyes, low forehead, shaggy hair,
and heavy chin give him a look of great
energy and brute force. He never glances
straight at any one, and is very prudent
in his answers, though he adheres to
his story about his connection with the two
publicans, who are likely to be arraigned as
his accomplices. Not a word of recentance
or regret dropped from the line of this very
young criminal, even when his mother and
diother's names were mentioned. He has the
habit of shutting his eyes and leaning back
when pressed with questions on how he employed his time in the last fortnight, and, shove
all, on what were his means of existence. The
Judge sternly reminded him of the serious position in which this heinous crime had placed
him, and told him he ought to make a clean
breast of his motives; but he merely stared and
shook his head, saying that but for the suggestion of his two instigators he would simply have
committed suicide.

### Piratical Oystermen.

RICHMOND. Jan. 15.-The troubles continue on the Rappahannock River, in the neighborhood of Laneaster County. Forty vessels, taking system, are fully manned and equipped with long-range guns. The demoralized residents are powerless to do anything to stop the robbery of their oyster beds. Since the killing of two of

their number, they have kept at a safe distance from the river.

Vesteeday the Legislature passed a bill making an appropriation to pay the expenses of froups to be sent to the neighborhood. An effort will be made to surround the overe privates and out off their retreat. Should this be done, it is prebable that there will be bloodshed between the 200 millianten and the crew-or the uniawit crissers. Arms and amountion were shipped to the Lancastor unitia ted-day. It is understood the adventurers, now masters or the lower end of the Rappahannock, have sworn to stand by each other, and that their fieet has its admiral, who directs its movements.

### How they Live in the Nicobar Islands.

From the Spectator, There is a fascinating apathy, about the Nico-arcs: they live in states of protound mental abstra-tion, dromning away their days like veritable lotos ext-rs, and seeming to be devoid of the most distant thes of in occupation. Their only accomplishment is that de-ultinity largy one which Americans call writtling; and ome of the wooden figures which they produce show re-merkable skip. cable skill.

mile portion of the population are known indi-ally knd codectively as "Captain"—another Ameri-ally knd codectively as "Captain"—another Ameri-

nondemand they articasty seek to propintate their re-by-perificates of good character, made out and d by the converts stationed on the islands, one of appear to flavo the upper hand in the man-ect of affairs; and the priests, who also serve in apacity of playsicians, are just to death whenever fail to effect a cure—a custom which may well make suropeau blush for his boasted civilization.

#### A Cog Wheel's Prisoner for Six Hours. From the New Haven Pulladium.

From the New Haren Pallachiam.

It has been the custom of Engineer Sherbert of flarjer's paper until to just the suff in motion on Monday monitors but after includebt. Vesterday, however, the man who renewes Sherbert at 6 a. M. found the until standing still, and the engineer with last left hand caught in the case of the wheels. The prisoner heart his relief approaching, and should to him to turn off the water form the means should be him to turn off the water form the lew as soon relieved. At unimpth, he said, just before starting the until, he went to the wheel to crease the cars, turning on just water enough to move the which was storaged. He was unable to pelease himself, and his cries for help were not answered, so he made the set of file predicament for six mag hours until he was released. He seems to have suffered no pain when held a prisider, but on being released the pain from the crushed member was intense.

From the Concord Republican. It was but restreity.
That all was bright and fair;
Came over the sea,
So merrly,
News from my darling there,—
Now over the sea
Comes hither to me
Knell of despair.—
"No more, no longer there,"

Ab, centic May!

(build'st then not stay?

Why hurriest thou so swift away?

No— not the same.—

Nor can it be—

That tovely name.—

Ever again what once it was to me;

It cannot, cannot be

That levely name to me.

I cannot think her dead, 80 lately, sweetly wed; She woo had tasted bluss, A mother's virgin kins, Rick cits conferred to bless with costlest happiness.

Broken the golden band, Severed the sitten strand,-Froken the golden band.
Severed the siken strand,—
Ye sisters four
Suil to me two remain
And two have gone before.
Our loss, her sain.
And yet, it why can all restore.
My heart doth cry,
Why take her thus sway!

I wake in tears and sorrow; Wearn'y I say "Come. Come. Inir morrow, And chase my grief away," Nighbining I say, "Have haste fair morrow, And bear my grief away." I in martiong, by and, and song.

"Come and the wolcome morrow,"
My hobing heart doth say,
Still greet from greet doth borrow,
My while is far away,"
Still as I pray
The deeper awells my sorrow,
Break, break —the risen day he deeper awells my sore Break, break !-- the risen Takes not my grad away

Full well I know

Lov's spring is fathomless,—

It-fourtheaps overflow
Technor and bless,
And, undermeath, our grief
Wells britt and 2) we relat,
Transported May!
Their canal not specification of the series
Who gave, took thee away.
Come, entid, and writter peace to ma;
Bay must I want, or come to thee?

I list to hear
Thy message clear.

CONCORD, Jan. 4, 1980.

"Cease, cease new griof to borrow i"
Last night I heard her asy;
For sorrow hath no morrow.
This born of yesterday.
Translated thou shall be,
My cloudiess daylight see.
My cloudiess daylight see.
His born of yesterday."

A BRORSON ALCOTE.

FUR AND FRATHERS.

Quaint Stories of Birds, Benets, Fishes, and Insects.

A spider's web was found stretched scross the House-A. H. Clark of Groton, N. Y., has a sheep that butts apple trees and shakes off apples for the cattle to eat.

A duck that had been shot by a Sodus Bay hunter was seized by an engle, and the hunter had to shoot the eagls in order to get his duck. disorgiants complain that beavers have appeared there those the war, obstructed streams, caused overflows, and brought on mutarial diseases.

A Danver, Mass, dat was taken to Minnesota by his owner, and was there writpped for killing a cat. He soon appeared at his ood home.

Alarce hawk, shot by tieurer N. Worst of Lancaster, Pa., telemed death until he came to pick it up, when it selzed one or his fingers with its beak and destroyed it.

A luckless fish rot in the way of the ascending hook of a Caze-novin fisherman and lost an eye. The line was cast again without removing the eye, and the same fish was caught.

cast again without removing the eye, and the same fish was caught.

A Norwich, Conn., buildor took hold of a Newfound land dog, and the later deliberately dragged his antagonist into the water after him and held him under until, nearly drawned, he let go.

They tell of a hen pedestrienne in Newbern, N. C., that takes a square beel-and-he waik for half an hour around the hen house, stylor a pleasant cacale all the time, and then quietly seeks for nest and lays an egg.

In North San Jian, Cal., a thief stole an overcoal from the sandtle of a horse. The owner's dog saw the their, indiowed the man to his home, made him give up the coat; and then took his master to the thief.

The proprietor of a Pittshurgh restaurant laid a train of gunpowder in narrow strips over the floor, painted spaces between the strips with molasses, and killed three pounds of flies the first time he touched off the trap.

A Canton, Conn., man thought he had the best of the ante that injected his estables, by putting his goods on a shell swinging from tarred wires; but they coverd the ante that of the wires with sand and went on and down it as better.

bit her tail off.

The parrot of the McHenry House, Mealville, Pa., when seeing a freight train coming, instantly yells:

"Run on the awaren' Switch off" imitating the voice of the proper officer so closely that sometimes the trails is awarened to the sading to avoid a supposed danger. is switched to the siding to avoid a supowed danger.

In scaling a lence, an Ohio dog landed at the bottom of a well sixty beet deep. A servant booked into the well the tollowing day at noon and saw a part of eyes staring at her from beine. The dag had been in the water fitteen hours, and had kept alive by swimming all the time.

A wasp, the natural enemy of the spider, confronted one of the latter in a barn in Indianapolis. The spider was compelled to fight, and, by some good fortune, killed its enemy. As soon as the wasp was dead, the applier was out of danger, performed a war dance, and gave evidence of great joy.

A man huntim pear a stream saw his hird downed. A man huntim bear a stream saw his bird dog sud-deniy make a point from the bank directly into the water. He saw indiang but a large pickerel swimming let-urely away, which he concluded to shoot. The dog instantly retrieved it, and, on opening the fish, a fine woodcock was found inside.

A Now Jersey, was found mainte.

A Now Jersey watchdoz enjoyed the blood of choics lambs within a limited circuit for many nights before he was detected. It was found that he could slip his collar, but he never did this until after the family had retired, which he would satisf his appetite, so to a brook and wash the blood from his mouth, then return to his kennel and slip his head into his collar.

and slip his head into his collar.

A dog was lying on the floor of his master's shop, when word came that a number of sheep had broken out of the corral, on the Nara, Cat., road, and strayed into the tules. In the morning all the animals were in the enciosure, and the dog was lying at the hole where they had gone out. "Ng" is known throughout that country as being the finest sheepherd dog in the section.

Charley Youngworth of Virginia City, Nev., has cooked thousands of rogs, yet has never tasted a frog. "I dressed six from six of a family, and after they had lain on a platter for hall su hoar," said he, "the legs were so full of the that they jumped around on the dish livelier than may shrings you ever aw, some of them hopping off on the floor. That's the reason I don't his frog.

At the performance of "Less Vers" in a London The.

than any shramps you ever saw, some of them hopping off on the fisor. That's the reason I don't like frogs.

At the performance of "Jesse Vere" in a London Thester, where a mother has a terrific combat with two rufflans for the possession of her child, a large New foundiand due that had got into the pit along with his owner, a steamsing engineer, leap of over the orchestra, and, laming on the stage, seized one of the lellows, and was with great difficulty removed. He had been a companion of children.

Two monkeys were utilized to ascertain the number of children in a height horthood where school impectors were poszised for the falsechoods of parents. The monkeys were poszised for the falsechoods of parents. The monkeys were poszised for the falsechoods of parents. The monkeys were poszised for the falsechoods of parents. The monkeys were poszised for the falsechoods of parents. The monkeys were poszised for the falsechoods of parents. The monkeys were poszised for the falsechoods of parents. The monkeys were poszised for the falsechoods of parents. The monkeys were poszised for the falsechoods of parents and addresses. The trick proved that stayl London rathers had lied.

After three years a gentleman residing in Europe which did a Zootoccal Gardiens, Philadelphia, where a certain the London of the care was opened, and the tird by the far flew about the the careful as described and tricks that he had bear need in other days. A honces in the Royal Zoological Garden of Ireland en-

the tord at once perched upon the vicitor's socialer and performed many tricks that he had learned in other days.

A honces in the Royal Zoological Garden of Ireland encouraged the presence of rats in her cage, and they couraged the presence of rats in her cage, and they an activate the following the second of the couraged the presence of rats in her cage, to succeed the following that when the animal became sick mobiled her tors. A tan terrier was placed in the cage, to save the honess from this amonyance. She received him with a growt, but when the doc tackied the first rat, she caused that the rate side, folded her pay around him, and kenthim at her side every night.

There is some uncertainty as to how woodcock carry their young, both to the feeding grounds and from the save a woodcock rising with a young bird in her feet, her long less dangling and swinging with her little burden. She lighted at no creat distance, but, as he at once came upon her, she started up, droping the young bird in her hurry. She came to the ground almost as quick as the young bond, and rose again with thin in her claws.

"You see that hay leader," said a Eureka (Nev.) stage driver: "he was put on the road six months age, and was full of life and ambition, and it took two good men to hold him down before the start, and now he's as boggy as all sorts of roads livey will keep fat and die of old age, and an animal contract the start, and now he's as boggy as all sorts of roads livey will keep fat and die of old age, to travel the same route each only and they'll the in two years with broken hearts. They can't stand the monotony."

Hunters', Skaters', and Consters' Perils.

At Hion, Ohio, three boys were drowned on Thursday While coasting, Willie L. Perhins of Lewell, Mass., aged was thrown from his sied and killed. The gun of Herbert Morris burst in his hands and the physicians of Napoleon, Mich., are busy. A breech-loader in the hands of Ross Grier of Gris-woldride, da., caused the loss of one of his lect. While out hunting, farmer Sidney Green of Jewett City, Conn., shot himself. He died soon afterward.
Peter Cramer of Phymouth, find, fell on the ice while
skating, and was so seriously injured that death followed.
Hrs. Jane Davenport of Ann Arbor, Mich., fell on the
ice, and striking her head against a sharp plank, was instantly killed. The ten-year-old son of J. J. Kennedy of Willimantic, Conn., white skating, slid into a deceptive air hole, and was drowned. E. H. Leomis of Brooklyn, Mich., shot a squirrel, and climbed the free to get it. He fell forty feet, and had saveral Lane - broker

Owing to a broken shoulder and concussion of the brain, William S. Pallard of Virginia City, Nev., will not slide down bill for some time. White skating at Concord, Mass, Charles H. S. Wil-lians the Boston haver, lost his life, and an accident poncy brought his family \$10,000. Alexander Jameson, 17 years of are, of St. Louis, went bunting on Sanday. His time is fully occupied now tend-ing a shattered leg from letting his gan tail. The little daughter of E. C. Stiles of Leon, Iows, spent her hottings waiting for a broken collar bone to knit. She singled and tell white playing on the ice. Frank Fayan, 25 years of age, of San Francisco, Cal., went duck shooting, got excited at the sight of game, lost his bead, fell out of his boat, and was drowned. John Braulwood was surprised to see the ramred of his gun go through the trees after passing through his ham. He was trying todraw achains, at Bruce, Mich. While riding down hill, at Kingston, N. V., young Joyce, elish years of see, was carried over the wall at the took of the street, and was sent home with a fractured skull. Borrowing a sied from a boy who was coasting, John Bigger of Lansingburgh, N. Y., started down the key stope, and, meeting a lamppost, had his brains dashed

Eddle Gilbar, aged 18, of North Hero, Vt., was found at the bottom of a mili pond, with his skates on. He had been bold that the ice was thin, but he didn't heed the warning. warning.
It was the custom of David Maloon and his son to akate
on Lake Winnerseages to their home on flear Island,
after their was 's tail, 'the Friday they both want under
the see. The son excepted, but the rather was drawned.
When little Lucien Vrooman of Schobarie broke through
theirs in Foxes crock, and was drawn under the ice, his
pastmates were so frightened that they did not tell of the
accident for some time, but the body was at length recovered.

Edward Hathaway of Swansey, N. H., thought it labor to carry his cooked gan any office way than by dragging with his lett hand. Hereafter he will drag it with his right hand, for the office hangs in shreds on the bushes that tringed his path.

At Peckskill N Y, John Craft, 17 years of age, while coasting, was upset by his degrating in front of his sied. The rounce of a sied coming at full speel behind him struck him in the head, and but little hopes are en-tertained of his recovery. While dragging his cone by the mozzle through a piece of brush, Harvey Ecker of Hastings, Mich., thought he was enjaying Sanday. But the charge intended for the game went into his body, owing the treacherous twig and his friends buried him on Tuesday. He was 16.

## Uninvited Guests.

There were festivities at 24 Bedford street on the evening of the anniversary of the New Orleans battle. The daughter of the family had just been claimed and given in marriage, and for was unconfined till the given in marriage, and joy was unconfined till the Dugans arrived. Billy Dugan had been invited on ac-Durans arrived. Billy Dupan had been invited on account of his singular knack of hashing modely out of an accordage, and he had taken the fiberty or bringing his broker fromms and the libraids with him. Those as substituted from the accordage was a substituted from the accordage was as an advantage to the party. They demanded intoxication refreshments, and an ejectment ensued, in which a brother of the broker, a song and dance aritist, suffered a binchenic eye. He had formus Duran arrested, and the brother of the accordagement was put under £200, in the Jufferson Market Police Court, on Wednesday, to remain away from wedding festivities until invited.

### Where Farmers are Welcomed.

A meeting of those interested in stores, restourants, and barrooms in the vicinity of Washington Market was held restorday, in a restourant in Green Market was build vesterday in a restaurant in Green wish street, with the view of inquising an organization to uppose the trinoval of transers. Washing to the market best. It was said that the mission of the market best. It was said that hinch spirry to local drade had already teached that the preposition now in force. A jettlent for the westering of college place from Barclay to Fution street squared by many property holders, was read.

A temporary organization was effected, and a committee was appointed to teste circulars enling upon landing south thanks to attend an adjourned meeting on Thursday feat.

### Policeman Martin as an Electrician.

On Tuesday morning, between 6 and 8 o'clock, the entire police telegraph system on the east sale between the Firty-might street station and Tremont beteleveen the Faty-duith street station and Tremont be-came useless. The cause was found in the Fifty minth street soldied, where Arting Sergeant Martin had in-serted a pencil to one of the keys so as to desiror the working of the circuit. He said that he had done so to prevent any message going forough in his temporary attended to part of the circuit street of the pencil. He was remanded to part of duty.